nable acquisition, as it was the chief port of a road about six miles to our right. blockade runners during the war.

a small party of men of the Twentieth Corps, who had a fine article of tobacco for sale. They had procured it in or near Fayetteville. I think they had got ahead of the Fourteenth Corps and found the tobacco and took all they could back on the road to meet the The shrewd foragers had

FORESEEN THIS FREE DISTRIBUTION,

and hence had frustrated it by taking tobacco out on the road before the corps had reached town. This was my first acquaintance with the famous Durham smoking tobacco of North Carolina. It was put up in blue papers. It was far superior to any now sold under the same name.

While at Fayetteville the arsenal was wrecked by order of Gen. Sherman. We were now in the "Old North State," famous for tar, pitch, turpentine and naval stores, according to our old school geographies. It should be remarked that immense quantities found and destroyed at Cheraw, as well as at Fayetteville Arsenal. The Confederacy was no longer able to protect their manufactories of war material or the stores of powder, guns, etc., in reserve. At Columbia their money factories had been destroyed. It is no exaggeration to say that the very vitals of the huge insurrection were destroyed by the march of Sherman's army. Their railroads that transported their troops and supplies to their armies and their cities. their printing establishment for treasury cannon, cotton, naval stores, subsistence-all perished under the sword of Sherman.

Many refugees were sent down from Fayetteville to Wilmington on the boat that Gen. Terry had sent up to meet Sherman's army. Gen. Sherman also sent requests to Grant to have Stoneman make a raid across from East Tennessee towards Danville, Va., from the woods on the opposite side. A halt and other operations of a similar nature to | was ordered here, and the First Brigade, finish the destruction of the entire system of | under Hobart, was brought into line. Buell

along Cape Fear River. We encountered Hardee's forces soon after leaving Fayetteville." Before reaching Averysboro, N. C., there was considerable skirmishing. Hardee oner. On the 16th there was

A SHARP LITTEE FIGHT

between Hardee's command and parts of Jackson's and Ward's Divisions of the Twentieth Corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry. A part of the First Division, Fourteenth the battle of Averysboro. Hardee retreated after a loss of over 100 killed and several hundred wounded and captured. Our loss was edesiderable, too-quite equal to that of ny. From Averysboro we marched eastward toward Goldsboro. It was, I believe, the day after the battle of Averysboro that we came to an impassable stream-I believe it was called Black River. At all events it was difficult to bridge. Gen. Sherman became very impatient. Buell, the tune, for I believe Sherman would have said or done something disagreeable if the bridge had not been completed as soon as it was. The 18th of March, 1865, has always been a 19th. The rains had been almost constant. repairing in the usual way-corduroying with fence rails. But in many parts there were no fence rails, and suitable timber had to be procured and split and laid on the road. The troops and the wagons were stretched out many miles on the road this day, as they were on the next. There were many farmhouses along the road, or, rather, near if. The people all seemed to watch our troops and trains with lively interest. Men on horseback, too, hovered on the ridges, and skulked behind hills and bushes when we came in full view. Even the underbrush and fence corners seemed alive with persons of all ages and both sexes, apparently striving to look upon our army, whether with friendly or unfriendly eyes we knew not; but we certainly had no reason to believe we had friends in that region among the white people. Finally, about noon, we obeannonading at the head of our colunion. Gen. Baird's Division was in the lead on that day, mine was second, and Morgan's last. I believe both corps-Fourteenth and Twentieth-were on the same road that day, and that the Twentieth was behind the Fourteenth. It was a rule that the several divisions of each corps should alternately take the lead on the march. It was reported that the rebels had a battery and some cavalry on our road, with which they were trying to delay us. Gens. Sherman, Slocum and Davis had all stopped about noon at a farmhouse belonging to a Mr. Cox. I, too, stopped there by order of Gen. Davis. The house had a wide veranda on the side next the road. Mr. Cox was seated there. As Gens. Sherman, Slocum and Davis seemed to be discussing questions of some importance I did not approach them, but endeavored to scrape up an acquaintance with Mr. Cox, his munds, of Piqua, O. I deemed the commuwife and children. What seemed an unusual circumstance was the profound depression in which Mr. Cox and his entire family seemed own horse "Rosey," and go in charge of the to be plunged. The children were all crying, as if fearing some great calamity. Mr. Cox was cut down in spirits. I endeavored had said to me. This order was executed feared that his house might be burned. But he intimated that he had no fears of that supply them till we should have passed be- of routing his entire command. Slocum im-I interpreted it as an intimation that he had knowledge that

A BATTLE WAS TO TAKE PLACE teenth Corps, in an admirable article on the | had time to come up and fortify on all sides, last battle of Sherman's army, published last year in the Atlantic Monthly Magazine. Sitting on the perch of Mr. Cox's house, I between Hobart and Buell was not filled. heard Gen. Sherman say to Slocum and Davis: "Oh, no, they [meaning the Confederates] will not fight us till we get near Smithfield or Raleigh." This was in reply to something said by Slocum or Davis, and them and attacked them. Robinson's men with: what hat was can be inferred from the re- having fence rails in their hands instead of

into Gen. Terry's hands, and was a most val- Howard, whose right wing was marching on The Fourteenth Corps continued its march

An incident showing the enterprise of for about two miles further after Gen. Shersome of the men in the Twentieth Corps was | man left us and went into camp. The sun the following: Some three or four miles from | shone brightly on Sunday morning, March | Fayetteville the Fourteenth Corps was met by 19, 1865, near Bentonville, N. C. A few thin, pink-tinted clouds rested near the western horizon. I was awakened before reveille and before sunrise by the desultory firing of foragers, who had started out, as usual, before daylight in search of subsistence stores and forage. Their firing was Fourteenth Corps, to whom they sold it. stationary; that was an ominous sign also. On arriving in the town an immense quan- Never before had they been checked immetity of very fine tobacco was found in ware- diately on leaving camp. Being fully conhouses, and was seized by proper authority | vinced that a battle was to take place that and distributed to the troops free gratis. day, I dressed myself in my best uniform. It seemed to me certain that the enemy would make a desperate effort to overwhelm Sherman's army if they attempted resistance at all. About a fourth of a mile from my camp was a field on the right of the road, inclosed by an old Virginia worm fence. Grass grew in the corners. The trees were partially in leaf. The band played sweetly as we again marched forth from camp. The First Division, Fourteenth Corps, was in the advance, and Hobart's Brigade (the First) They were on the safe side of them then. was leading. At a corner of the field we | The flag I saw could not have been 40 yards found our foragers lying in the fence corners. from me.

They had given up foraging already for that day. They really had been skirmishing for more than an hour with a rebel picket in of gunpowder and munitions of war were. the road. At this point Maj.-Gen. Slocum came up and assumed a general control of the march. Hobart was directed to put two regiments of his brigade into line of battle and advance into a woods that concealed the rebels, who were firing on our foragers. These two regiments in a few moments struck the rebel troops-reported to be a brigadeand drove them back without halting.

At this point a dim road diverged to the left and front, and, under Gen. Slocum's direction, Buell's Brigade was sent on that road to reconnoiter. Hobart's Brigade and the notes and bonds, their arsenals, surplus arms, Third, under Col. Miles, continued on the main road for perhaps half a mile, where we encountered a swamp 200 yards in width. On the farther side was a dense growth of pines and oaks and other trees. Upon reaching the edge of the swamp

A REBEL BATTERY OPENED FIRE continued his march to the left and front I fon the 15th of March the army left Fay- till he came on a line with Hobart, but the etteville, having crossed the river on pontoon | two brigades were separated by a gap of bridges, the left wing moving northward | probably 400 yards. Buell's left was halted opposite open fields, his right opposite dense woods. From his left the rebel troops could be distinctly seen. Gens. Slocum and Davis made their headquarters or stopwas trying to delay us. He was falling back | ping-place near Hobart's Brigade. A battery northward with Cape Fear River on his right | had been placed in position and was supflank and North River on his left. Near ported by Hobart, and had opened fire on Averysboro Col. Alfred Rhett, commanding the rebel battery across the swamp. I be- years. They did not belong to my coma brigade in Hardee's force, was captured by lieve this was the 19th Ind. battery. A sharp mand, but one of them said: some of Kilpatrick's men. He was conduct- | duel was kept up between these two batteing the rear-guard of Hardee's force when ries till the Union battery completely sicaptured and marched to the rear as a pris- lenced its opponent. Gen. Slocum was still apparently convinced that there was only cavalry in our front. To ascertain what troops opposed us he determined to make a series of isolated attacks by brigades, and Miles's Brigade was the first ordered to advance across the swamp, find the enemy in the woods, and attack him. Col. Miles and Corps, also took part in this fight, known as his gallant brigade executed the order promptly and with fine spirit. Capt. Jesse R. Lowe, a handsome and gallant officer of the - Ind fell in this assault. There were

other officers and men of equal valor who were killed and wounded here. The enemy were found strongly intrenched. A short time afterwards I was directed to have Buell's Brigade make an assault. I do not now state the hour or minute when these orders were given or executed, because I am writing from memory and do not wish to commander of the Engineer Brigade of my state what official records may contradict. division, worked hard, and finally, at an Buell made a charge into the woods in front opportune moment, finished it. I say oppor- of his line. There were two Michigan regiments in his brigade—the 18th and 21st, to the best of my recollection. Buell, too, soon found the enemy strongly intrenched in the woods. A heavy fire was poured into Buell's memorable one to me, but less so than the lines at very short range—only a few steps and many fell. Among the killed was Col. The roads were miry, and required constant | Eaton, a brave and capable officer. This assault of Buell resulted in procuring reliable intelligence in a most unusual way about the numbers and intentions of the enemy. Both Miles's and Buell's attacks were repulsed. But immediately following Buell's retreat to his former position three soldiers in gray uniform ran over to his lines and surrendered. One spoke for the three and asked for the commanding officer of the Federal force. I told him I was the senior officer commanding at that point. He then stated that he and his companions were Union men and Union soldiers who had enlisted in the rebel armies from the prisons in the South with the view of escaping to the Federal lines whenever an opportunity should occur, and that they had done this in order to escape death by starvation and disease. He stated that Gen. J. E. Johnston was in supreme command; that Hardee was there with his troops from Charleston, Bragg with his from Kinston, Cheatham with part of Hood's army, and that Beauregard was present also. He stated further that at that very moment Gen. Johnston and his Generals were riding around their troops, making speeches to encourage them and explaining their plans, which were very simple viz.: to fall on the left wing with all their forces and destroy it before the right wing could come to its aid. It was explained to the troops that the left wing was stretched

out for many miles along a muddy road

and that there would be no difficulty in de-

stroving that wing of Sherman's army: then

they would repeat the operation on the right

wing. My staff officers and orderlies were

at this time scattered in carrying orders and

messages, and there was but one officer with

me. I believe this was Maj. James E. Ed-

nication of these men in gray so important

that I directed the spokesman to mount my

staff officer named, at a gallop, to Gen. Davis

or Gen. Slocum, and report to him what he to cheer him up by assuring him that we would not injure his property or his family in any respect. I had supposed that he large force. large force, UNDER COMMAND OF GENERAL JOHNSTON, fear starvation, as I should leave some sub- marching upon his advance-guard, with a sistence stores for his family, which would fair prospect of overwhelming it, and even youd his neighborhood. He remarked in mediately sent a courier to Sherman with reply to this response: "That will not save the intelligence he had received, and preus." This reply seemed so significant, that | pared to meet the coming shock. There was no longer time for preparation or change. The Division of Morgan had come up and was placed on the right of mine, but occupied a very narrow front and fortified itself near his home, and that his property, and in all directions. The gap between Hobart probably his wife and children, might per- and Buell was filled by Gen. Robinson's Briish in the conflict between the two armies. gade of the Twentieth Corps, or rather this That it had been intimated to him by proper | brigade was ordered to fill this gap, but had authority in the Confederate army that a not yet established itself in the line. The battle would occur there I have no doubt | main body of the Twentieth Corps had come now, nor had I then. I was so thoroughly up to a point about half a mile in rear of convinced that a battle was to take place my division and formed a line across the hat. near the farm of Mr. Cox that I felt com- road. It was fortunate that it did not go pelled to communicate my convictions to farther on before forming the line. Thus, Gen. Davis, with the expectation that he from an early hour in the morning till 3 would inform Gens. Slocum and Sherman. o'clock p. m., my division, by being stretched That Davis did so inform Slocum and Sher- out into a thin line, with wide gaps in it, man is asserted by Gen. Alexander C. Mc- by isolated and separate assaults on the en-Clurg, the Adjutant-General of the Four- emy had kept him at bay till Morgan had

"And it affected my foot," said anothery "And it set my heart to palpitating." deeply, gushed out:

"Why, there is no barn in the alley!"

Amid the deepest silence everybody remembered this fact, and the boy clinched it

mained.

"And how could there be, when there is n

was with Buell's Brigade. I went near its left and observed the enemy advancing over the open field, but saw no need of retreating. Fire was opened on the enemy, but their line extended considerably beyond Buell's left flank. I went to the right of Buell's line, which was near the woods. There was some fighting going on at the left flank of Buell, but none on the right, just then. The enemy had advanced to within 30 steps of Buell's line on his right and halted. I observed the right file in the right regiment of Buell's Brigade, and thought he was becoming nervous. To give him confidence I took his musket from his hand and fired it at one of three Confederates standing between two trees, about 25 or 30 steps in front. I turned to my left to return his musket to him, and he alone of all Buell's Brigade was to be seen on the line it had held. This man had remained in order to get his gun. This disappearance of Buell was a surprise to me. Taking a glance to the right, where Robinson's Brigade had been, I saw the Confederate flag waving over the wooden breastworks, and a line of Con-

I WAS ABSOLUTELY ALONE. Not an officer or man who wore the Union blue was in sight. There was a compact line of Confederates not 30 yards from me. I was dressed in a new uniform of Brigadier-General. The question of surrender or run was presented to my mind as requiring an instantaneous decision. I decided to walk deliberately to the rear until forced to surrender or brought down by a shot. For a hundred yards I walked down a slope to a dry ravine, during which not a shot was fired at me. After crossing the little ravine I commenced to ascend the slope on the opposite side. Then for the first time the enemy seemed to notice me. A sharp fusilade was opened on me by the line in my rear. It would be impossible to say how many bullets were fired at me, but they seemed to come in sheets. The ground was torn up around and under my feet. Little bushes were cut off all around me. At one time I was on the point of turning around, saluting the enemy and surrendering. Just then I observed some trees in my front, and reasoned that if I could reach those trees they would hide me from the enemy, and that they would cease to fire at me. I reached the trees, or rather bushes, and the firing ceased. In a few steps farther I fell in with eight or nine young Union soldiers, one of whom asked me my name. I told him my name and command. He said: "General, we are proud to see you here,"-meaning that they were proud to see a general officer there. These young men were singularly handsome, bright fellows, and mere boys in

federate troops holding the works tena-

ciously—that is, lying against them closely.

General can't we do something to stor the advance of the enemy? We have been picking off color-bearers and officers for some

I replied: "Fall into line. I'll try the effect of noise upon them." The rebel line was then advancing very deliberately and in perfect order. I commenced giving commands as if to a regiment. and in a very loud voice; but this device did not perceptibly retard the advance of the enemy. I dismissed my valiant and heroic little squad, with directions to find their proper regiments as soon as possible. One of these young men-the one who talked to me-said, to the best of my recollection, that he belonged to the 31st Wis. I may be mistaken. I always regretted not taking his name down, in order that I could recom-

mend him for promotion. I, too, determined to find my proper command, and knowing it to be somewhere in the rear, though in what condition I knew not, I started in that direction, but turned to my left in order to find the road. The walking in the woods was very fatiguing. It was not far to the road, only about 150 yards. I had arrived within 30 steps of it, and saw the rebel line marching steadily and firmly forward only 40 or 50 yards from

me, and in front of their line was a tall man in gray clothes and red trimmings about collar and cuffs. He rode a mule and carried a huge horse pistol, which was leveled just then. He was kind enough not to fire his big horse pistol. Friendly trees again came to my aid, and I placed some of them between him and me. He certainly deserves my gratitude for sending only discourteous words instead of a big leaden bullet at me, for he was dangerously close to me. So I veered off into the woods again for another hundred yards, when I turned into the road through sheer exhaustion. I saw two battery horses with their harness on tied to an oak tree. I resolved to untie one of the horses and mount him, even at the expense seen mounted on a horse with harness on, but without a saddle; but even that I con-

sidered preferable to capture and confine-

But these horses were so thoroughly tied

ment in prison even for a short time.

that I could not untie them quickly. While I was struggling and tugging away at the hard knots in the halter straps, the rebel line of battle again came up very near me. I abandoned the horses and the idea of riding. Fortunately, I was near our own lines. In another hundred yards I found the Twentieth Corps formed across the road. Col. West, of a Wisconsin regiment, held the road. I sent a message to him that the enemy were but a few steps from him and would be upon him in a minute or two. In a minute or two a volley rang out on the air, beginning on the right-that is, at the road held by Col. West's regiment-and extending around to the left. The Twentieth Corps was formed in a line curving to the rear toward the left. The advance of the enemy was checked. There was little fighting there afterwards. Morgan continued to repulse the attacks of the enemy, which were made on all sides. He was fortified so as to meet an attack from any direction. Two or three hundred yards in rear of the Twentieth Corps' line I found Buell's Brigade, and Hobart's, my horses, staff and escort. Col. rebel advance into a swampy region to the D. served during the war. right and rear of the position occupied by him, and was lost, so far as I and my staff knew. Col. Buell, when asked his reasons for leaving his position, told me that he fell back without orders from me because the enemy overlapped his flank and would soon have enveloped it entirely if he had re-

[To be continued.] The Pish in Jones's Net. [Detroit Free Press.]

The other night, after the thunder shower Jones dropped in on a neighbor and found above ground. 371 about a dozen people assembled. "Well, well, you look cheerful after such a close call," growled Jones as he removed his

"What close call?" "Why, lightning struck the barn in the alley not a hundred feet away." "Oh, dear !" said one of the women : "but I knew it. One of my arms has been numb ever

"And my elbow has felt queer ever since." with the dish. He attributes his disappoint-Everyone in the room remembered to have been shocked, and everyone was thankful over the narrow escape.

By and by a loy, who had been thinking

ply. Wi h this observation Sherman mount-muskets, could not stand long. The gap alley!"

ed his horse and started to overtake Gen. was reopened very quick. At this time I Jones had lied, but so had all the others.

A Daily Defaleation. The Non. John Kelly, the head and front of Tammany Hall, a man of strict integrity, an indefatigable worker, early at his office, late to leave, so burdened with business that regular meals were seldom known by him, with mind in constant tension alld energies steadily strained, finally broke down!

The wonder is that he did not sooner give way. An honest man In all things else, he acted unfairly with his physical resources. He was ever drawing upon this bank without ever depositing a collateral. The account overdrawn, the bank suspends and both are now in the

hands of medical receivers. It is not work that kills men. It is irregularity of habits and mental worry. No man in good health frets at his work. Bye and bye, when the bank of vigor suspends, these men will wonder how it all happened, and they will keep wondering until their dying day unless, perchance, some candid physician or interested friend will point out to them how by irregularity, by excessive mental effort, by constant worry and fret, by plunging in deeper than they had a right to go, they have produced that loss of nervous energy which almost invariably expresses itself in a deranged condition of the kidneys and liver, for it is a well-known fact that the poison which the kidneys and liver should remove from the blood, if left therein, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of these vital organs by so wonderful and highly reputed a specific as Warner's safe cure, is the only guarantee that our business men can have that their strength will be equal to

the labors daily put upon them. Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, we learn, indicating, as we have said, a breakdown of nerve force. His case should be a warning to others who, pursuing a like course, will certainly reach a like result .- The Sunday Herald.

Alaskan Glaciers.

[San Francisco Call.] James Denman, principal of the grammar school which bears his name, returned on Tuesday from a month's excursion among the romantic islands and picturesque inlets of Alaska. Mr. Denman devoted much of his attention to the glaciers, compared with which he pronounces those to be seen in Switzerland and other parts of Europe to be "babies." Muir Glacier, in Glacier Bay, named from the distinguished naturalist, is a spectacle whose grandeur cannot be described—a vast frozen river of ice, ever slowly moving to the sea, and piling the enormous masses higher between the mountain banks until their summit towers hundreds of feet in air. Where the point of the glacier pushes out into and overhaugs the water, vast fragments breaking apart every few moments of their own weight, and falling with a thundering crash into the sea, to float away as enormous icebergs, it affords a spectacle which can only be understood and appreciated by one who beholds it with his own eyes. From the summit of Muir Glacier no less than 29 others are to be seen in various directions, all grinding and crowding their huge masses toward the sea, a sight which must certainly be one which few other scenes can

ridden one Expert Columbia bicycle over 11,-000 miles, and during that time an occasional filling of the little oil-can constituted the entire running expense .- Boston Daily Advertiser.

An Impracticable Proposition.

[Texas Siftings.] Little Mamie Snickers, the only child of Judge Snickers, of Austin, wanted somebody to play with her. She said: "Mamma, I want a little brother. The little girl next door has got a nice new one. Why can't I have one? Mrs. Snickers shook her head doubtfully.

"Why don't you buy me one, mamma? "I haven't got any money right now."
"But, mamma, you didn't have to pay any money when you got the piano and the sewing machine. You pay a little every month by installments. Can't you get a baby now, and pay for him by installments?" On reflection Mrs. Snickers decided that the installment plan would not work.

They Were Done.

[Americus (Ga.) Republican.] Not long since, at an experience meeting at Gainesville of the Sanctificationists, one good sister arose and said: "I am safe on the rock. The good Lord is with me; I trust everything to Him. The other day Mr. S. sent me word 12 o'clock. It was then 11 o'clock. You know, it takes beans two hours to bile, but I just got directly at me; and he rode directly towards | down on my knees by that old stove and prayed me, muttering strange words which I did | that them beans would get done in an hour. not understand. I did not care to meet him | When the clock struck 12 I got up, lifted the top, and them beans were done.'

A Hopeless Case. "You haven't paid the last premium on your

wife's life insurance, Uncle Rastus," said the agent. "I knows I hasn't. I got dat ole 'oman's life 'sured foah yeahs ago, sah, an' she hain't ben sick er day sence. Dis mawnin' she kicked me out ob bed wif wun fut. She weighs 60 poun's mo'n she ebber did. 'Bout er hour ago she eat a fo'ty cent watermillion an' drunk er quart ob cider, and she am now sleepin' off the effec's wif de presp'rashum rollin' down her face dat am de perfec' pictur' ob health. Wot's of being laughed at by the first troops I de use 'suring an ole 'oman like dat? She should meet. It would doubtless have been | hain't nebber goin' ter die, 'deed she ain't. very ridiculous for a Brigadier-General to be Don't yo' go fo' ter ask fo' no mo' premyums."

A Massachusetts Yarn. [Springfield Republican.]

A well-known Waterbury farmer tells how the sheep in his pastures kill their enemy, the rattlesnake. They quietly form in line and march round and round the reptile, breathing upon it till it dies. The farmer claims to have seen the operation a number of times, and always with fatal results to the snake.

> Preaching and Practice. [Texas Siftings.]

A clergyman preached on the sin of attending to money matters on Sunday, and when the Deacon passed the contribution plate not a person would put a cent in it. And somehow the preacher didn't feel flattered at the effect his sermon had produced.

Why School Marms are Old Maids. [Huntingdon Journal.]

"How does it happen that there are so many old maids among the school teachers?" asked a reporter of the Superintendent the other day. Because school teachers are, as a rule, women of sense, and no sensible woman will give up a \$60 position for a \$40 man," was the reply. His Pen.

[Eigin (Ill.) News.] The late C. D. Dickinson made his will some weeks ago, shortly after being taken ill. He affixed his signature to it with a pen made of a quill from the famous old war eagle "Abe." kind. I then remarked that he need not lay across his path, and was then actually Miles's Brigade had been driven off by the of the 8th Wis., Co. K, of which regiment Mr.

> Which is the Worst? [Philadelphia Call.] Which is the worst nuisance, the man who swings his cane on the sidewalk or the man who sits sideways on the cars? Or is it the

> > Pennsylvania Superstition. [Baltimore American.]

same man?

An undertaker at Shamokin, Pa., says that it is usual there for certificates of marriage and baptism to be buried with the dead, friends regarding it as unjucky to retain the documents

Which [Providence Journal.]
Musical critics of the old school may diagnose the King of Bavaria's insanity as due to devo-

tion to Wagner's music, or his devotion to Wagner's music as due to insanity. Locusts as Diet. [Louisville Courier-Journal.] A gastronomic scientist of Bowling Green having read of fried locusts has experimented

ment to the fact that he neglected to cut off their legs. "I Bon't Want Bellef, But Cure,"

is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Inclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this dis-

SUNDAY MEDITATION. Practical Buties, Taught by a Study of the International Sunday School Lesson, Appointed for Aug. 2.-1 Ki., 18: 1-18.

study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above. We have reached the year 906 B. C. Ahab is still King of Israel, and Jezebel, his wife, is yet alive. Three years and a half of drouth have been suffered. No rains have fallen. The ground is dust. The earth has lost its greenness. The poor have suffered horribly. Now the rich begin to feel the famine. Fodder is wanting even for the royal stables. The King's steward, Obadiah, had been sent to go throughout the land in search of any places that could be found for pasture and water. Just at this nick of time, God directs Elijah to have an interview with Ahab and to promise the recurrence of rain on certain conditions. Elijah leaves Zarephath and Obadiah sets out from Samaria. Somewhere, these two meet. They recognize each other. Obadiah is very reverential. Elijah bids him inform Ahab of his presence. It is evident Ahab was anxious to find out the whereabouts of Elijah, either to solicit him to stop the famine, or, possibly, to slay him as being the supposed cause. Obadiah fears to inform the King. Partly, he feared, possibly, for the life of Elijah. But the alleged and prevailing cause of apprehension on Obadiah's part was that God would take Elijah's part and bear him away from the enraged Ahab; that, when Ahab went forth, expecting to meet Eli-jah, not finding him, he would believe Obadiah was deceiving him, or making mere sport of him; that then Ahab would take the life of Obadiah. Elijah assures the steward he will surely meet Ahab. The King and the Prophet are then brought face to face. At once the King charges Elijah as the cause of Israel's famine. Elijah boldly retorts, laying all the

blame on Ahab's administration Now we have the facts, and are ready to draw our practical applications. 1. The ministry should be brave men. God orders Elijah to go to Ahab. He ventures into the presence of the King, who for years has been seeking him, probably with evil intent. Meeting Ahab he boldly contradicts him, and undauntedly accuses him of sins which account for all the troubles of Israel. At Cherith and Zarephath, Elijah was only biding his time. He did not hide because a coward. He was not afraid to preach the truth. Evidently Shakspere (in Hamlet) did not have Elijah in mind when he wrote as follows:

"We are oft to blame in this-Tis too much proved—that with devotion's visage, And pious action, we do sugar o'er The devil himself." Says Mrs. Charles:

"To know how to say what other people only think is what makes men poets and sages; and to dare to say what others only dare to think makes

men martyrs or reformers, or both." It requires courage to stamp your foot and say, as Galileo did: "It does move, after all." 2. Fear God. It is declared of Obadiah, he feared the Lord. (Vs. 3, 12.) There is a differ- in the way of very poor people taking to an acaence between being afraid of God and fearing God. A cringing devotee is a pitiable object. But, there is no disputing the fact, the Bible The Bicycle for Business Use.

Perhaps the best recorded example of the practicability of the bicycle for business use, is

The Bicycle for Business Use.

Perhaps the best recorded example of the practicability of the bicycle for business use, is

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Business God is our Father. As children not only are we to love him, but also to obey him. We should never grow so familiar and presumptuous as not to heed God's wishes.

The Bicycle for Business Use.

Perhaps the best recorded example of the practicability of the bicycle for business use, is and presumptuous as not to heed God's wishes. that recently given by Mr. C. D. Kershaw, of | He is omnipotent, and we can but fear to vio-Cleveland, O., who has within the last 14 late his commandments. The more devout and months, in the regular discharge of his duties, loving a Christian, the more he will hesitate to offend God.

3. We should protect the good by all fair measures. Obadiah did well to rescue 100 of God's servants by furnishing a safe hiding place and sending them provisions. They who do such favors have reason to expect God's approval and reward. Obadiah had a right to feel he deserved divine protection for his brave and charitable deed.

4. Hiding and helping others to hide from unjust pursuit are not to be criticised as unmanly and unchristian. So, too, precaution for one's life, as illustrated in the case of Obadish, is becoming the good and even the brave. 5. Rulers should care for their subjects with, at least, as great tenderness as they do for their horses and mules. We do not read that Ahab did anything to relieve the poor during the famine, but we find him scouring the land for pasture for his beasts. 6. Keep promises; be true; be not deceptive.

Elijah would not send Obadiah to announce his coming, and then leave while Obadiah was going to invite the King to an interview. (Vs. 8, 15.) 7. God troubles the evil. Providence

against them. Famines are at God's command.

The clouds move as he bids. He is to be feared on account of his power. It is evident many cattle even of the royal stables died. As Obadiah expected reward in the form of protection that he would bring some friends to dinner at on account of his good, so the wicked have reason to fear punishment. 8. Ministers are not at fault for the evil consequences of sin. It was not Elijah (v. 18) who troubled Israel; it was God. The prophet kept aloof from Ahab's kingdom. We suffer on account of forsaking the commandents of God. Ahab's kingdom was troubled because

the people, led by their King, followed Baalim. (V. 18.) 9. Obey God. He issues commands. (V. 18.) If his word come to you, (v. 1,) go-go when he commands-to whom, where, with whatever orders he directs. Wait orders, even if three and a half years pass. Be patient.

10. Good people may be servants of the evil. Employees are not responsible for the moral character of those whom they serve. Joseph was in Pharaoh's Court, Daniel in Nebuchadnezzar's, Mordecai in Ahasurus's. If employed by the evil, set good example; never compromise your religion; keep from their bad practices. 11. Away with excuses for neglecting relig-

ious duty! It was a weakness of Obadiah, so quickly to see danger in the way when God's

Religion of the Episcopal Church reads thus: As we confess that vain and rash swearing is forbidden Christian men by our Lord Jesus Christ, and James his Apostle, so we judge, that Christian Religion doth not prohibit, but that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in a cause of faith and charity, so it be done according to the Prophet's teaching, in justice, judgment and truth. 13. The evil cannot injure the good, save as

God permits. God can interpose, and often does. So, he hid Elijah at Cherith and at Zarephath, while Ahab in vain searches for him. could reach the spot where he was. 14. Women should be devout. The account

says Jezebel slew the Prophets. (Vs. 4, 13.) As a rule, few women are found to be against religion. Jezebels are rare, so much so the

crat rules; where no Ahab can, of his own will, without trial or jury, condemn an Obadiah to without trial or jury, condemn an Obadiah to death; where the President cannot harm, to decapitated head of Gagny, a murderer, executed ject, unless it be by due process of law. Be glad, too, our Nation is so Christian. Avoid all sins which may bring upon our land any infliction from the hand of offended Deity. 'Righteousness exalteth a nation."

He Was There.

TO THE EDITOR: I see there is still a con-tention about the first soldiers in the city of Columbia, S. C. The first regiment that sent a volunteer squad over the river was the 13th lowa, who placed their flag on the State House. By the time theirs was up the 32d Ill. stole a march on the Fifteenth Corps boys, and placed their regimental flag on the City Hall, where it floated all that day. Now these are facts, and there are a good many of that same squad yet living. With my own hands I pulled down the old rebel flag off the City Hall, and Alling, Goodsell and myself hoisted our regimenta flag in its place, where it stayed through all the fire and fun of that day. We stayed with it until night, when we went to our regi-ment with all the good things we wanted. I slept that night under the stars and bars for the first and last time. We folded the old thing

Co. C, 32d Ill., Hutchinson, Kan. Is your back lame? It is a solid fact that the only sure cure for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder, is Hunt's Remedy.

in our blankets and slept just as sweetly as if we were under the Star Spangled Banner. Let's

hear from the next one.-ROBERT A. RUSHER,

Disordered liver and kidneys will produce rheumatism and neuralgia. All liver and kid-ney diseases are cured by Hunt's Remedy.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

-Ben: Perley Poor says that when John Morrissey was asked for the information as to his occupation, needed for the compilation of the Congressional Directory, he answered that he was a faro dealer and prize-fighter, but, noticing that the writer hesitated at putting it down, he added: "On the whole, for my boy's sake, put it down moulder, as I worked at that business in a Troy stove foundry before I went to New York!" [One reading these notes should first carefully stove foundry before I went to New York."

— The Emperor of Germany is dreadfully feeble, and cannot walk without assistance. It is a fact that the Court physicians have warned the Crown Prince and Prince Bismarck that he may go off at

any minute, and he never goes to sleep but there is an apprehension that he will not wake again. Although his Majesty still has everything submitted to him as of old (and on this point he is very tenacious, strongly resenting any inclination to take the reins on the part of the Crown Prince) yet he is really almost past attending to business.

—Children in Congo are the property of the mother's relatives. The right of inheritance is from uncle to nephew, and a man's slaves and real property go to the eldest son of his eldest sister, or the next of kin in such line. A wise nephew usually leaves his father's house and lives with his uncle to keep his eye on his future property.

—In Denmark a drunken man is taken home in a hack by the police and the bill is sent to the sa-

a hack by the police and the bill is sent to the saloon keeper who sold him the last drink.

— Cigaret smoking, probably the most injurious way of using fobacco, has been rapidly growing in popularity in the last few years. In 1876 8,000,000 cigarets were manufactured. Last year -McDaniel, the Texan outlaw, who has just died (in his boots), once robbed the Boeme stage twice within three hours. He stopped it first on the west side of the town, and, after subjecting the assengers to many indignities, let them go, pre-nding to ride away from the town when he had

got through with them. His victims drove rapidly to Boeme, where their stories caused the utmost indignation. The able-bodied men got together, armed and mounted, and set out toward the west in search of McDaniel. In the meantime, the peo-ple of the town had supplied the travelers with some ready money, and the journey was resumed. About two miles east of Boeme the same highwayman presented himself, and once more took every-thing the unfortunates had.

— Hawaiians are becoming alarmed at the rapid

change taking place in the population of the islands. During the month of June there arrived at Honolulu 141 white persons, 3 Hawaiians and 524 Asiatics, and there departed during the same time 302 whites and only 215 Asiatics, showing a total change in favor of the Chinese of 467 persons. By the census of 1884 there were 18,055 Chinese on the islands, which is known to have since increased 11 per cent., while during the past year the English-speaking race has fallen off about 8 per cent. -An Arizona editor thus hits out from the shoulder: "We understand that that measly sneak Jim Snoozle wants to be Postmaster. We hope that these diggings have not sunk so low as to tol erate a convicted horse thief as Postmaster. His place is in an ironclad jail. An unknown whelp sends us an anonymous letter warning us to leave town. We want everybody to understand that we are here to stay and all sheel can't move us. If the writer of that letter wants us to leave town he

knows where to find us. — In August a uniform will be assigned to the students of the Russian universities, the wearing of which will be obligatory. It will consist of a cap, single-breasted frockcoat, and dark green trousers. The cap, collar, and cuffs of the coat are to be of dark blue, the cuffs to have a broad band of gold lace. It is supposed that, as the bulk of Russian university students come from poor classes, the object of prescribing a uniform and addisses,

the object of prescribing a uniform and adding to their expenses must be to throw a fresh difficulty demical career. — Perhaps the smallest sum of money ever paid a distinguished lecturer in this country was once earned by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. He enw fifty will dew

- There is a grim humor in the fact that the bundle of Shapira manuscripts, recently valued at \$5,000,000, was bought on Thursday for 80 cents by Dr. Ginsburg, who examined the manuscripts for the British Museum.

- Lamperti, the celebrated music master, places the Germans and Italians highest in exceller singers, and the Americans next to them. English voices are poor and unmanageable, he says, be cause of the manner in which English children ar made to talk, and particularly English girls. They must speak in undertones or very subdued tones, and they clip their words in uttering them. Their nurses and governesses also speak in subdued tones and clip so that the young ears are formed to that kind of articulation which emasculates speech and s death to all vocal art.

- Since the 1st of January the number of scot drels lynched in various parts of the country is 99 of whom 96 were males and 3 females, 58 white and of whom 96 were males and 3 females, 58 white and 41 colored. As usual, the South takes more than three-fourths of the lot, having 75, against 24 credited to the North. In detail the States are represented as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 3; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 2; North Carolina, 2; Nebraska, 2; Ohio, 3; Oregon, 2; Tennessee, 7; Texas, 31; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2. In the Territories: New Mexico, 2; Indian Territory, 7; Dakota, 1; Montana, 3; Washington, 1. It may also be of interest to know that of these 99 departed citizens 44 were lynched for murder, 31 for horse and other stealing, 14 for rape, 3 for incendiarism, 2 for train wreeking, 2 for murderous assauit, 2 for unknown reasons, and 1 for burglary.

SCIENTIFIC CHAT.

- A tadpole, the larva of a frog, has a tail and no legs, gills instead of lungs, a heart precisely like that of a fish, a horny beak for eating vegetable that of a fish, a horny beak for eating vegetable food and a spiral intestine to digest it. With the approach of maturity the hind legs appear, then the front pair; the beak falls off, the tail and gills waste away; the lungs are created; the digestive apparatus is changed to suit the animal diet; the heart becomes reptilian in type by the addition of another auricle; in fact, skin, muscles, nerves and blood-vessels vanish, being absorbed atom by atom, and a new set is substituted. - The limitation of yellow fever to restricted

areas is one of the characteristics of this disease areas is one of the characteristics of this disease, even when epidemic, and it takes some curious phases. The specific gravity of the poison is great, and it clings to surfaces. "Frequently its rate of progress may be mathematically defined," says Dr. F. W. Reilly, "so many feet per day, independent of any recognized influence, except a perpendicular obstacle. In Mobile a board fence stopped its progress, and a bluff bank held it at bay for weeks in Memphis. Hence the value of removal and the sanitary line, when this disease appears.

—A Hungarian statistician has been studying the A Hungarian statistician has been studying the effect of comfort on longevity. His tables show that the richest people have an average life of 52 years, the middling 46, and the poor only 41%. A well-to-do man is as liable to infectious diseases as a pauper, while diphtheria, croup, whooping cough and scarlet fever are more prevalent among the rich. Consumption and pneumonia claim the poor, who are comparatively free from brain fever. Celprophet commanded.

12. While avoiding such expressions, like, "As the Lord liveth," (vs. 10, 15,) uttered in a greatly advanced by overcrowding in tenements. careless, irreverential tone, it is permissible to take the civil oath. (V. 10.) The last Article of with railway works was that by which Sir William Cubitt blew away with one charge of 19,000 pounds of gunpowder the entire mass of the Round Down Cliff, which rose to the hight of 350 feet above the level of the sea, within a few miles of Dover. This monster blast, fired by electricity at several points at once, tore from the cliffs a mass of more than a million tons of chalk.

- An Englishman with a simple device for taking the terrors out of an earthquake is traveling in Japan explaining his plan to the natives. They have built their houses for many years with the superstructure unfastened to the foundation, and and that in some cases the earth's tremors were rephath, while Ahab in vain searches for him.

And Obadiah thought God would again intercept Ahab and bear Elijah away before Ahab could reach the spot where he was

duce the amount of disturbance to about one-tentl of that of the ground.

— The Paris Gaulois is authority for the statement that a changeable chart has just been invented word Jezebel is a synonym for a woman mon-strous in sin, outrageous in cruelty. Yet, we remember, it was the religious element in Jeze-bel which made her so fierce—it was her loy-alty to Baal. Woman is the great factor in every religious movement. Would every Chris-it would every Christan Loyaled tian woman was as faithful to Christ as Jezebel was to Baal!

15. Rejoice we live in a land where no auto
train woman was as faithful to Christ as Jezebel whole apparatus is worked by electricity and the arrows put in motion by the contact of metallic brushes attached to the locomotive with zinc bands placed along the rails.

the amount of even a cent, his humblest sub-ject, unless it be by due process of law. nfused through the carotid artery, and by titillating the nerves the cyclids became contracted, and movements were visible in the lower jaw.

> Prolonged Suffering. [Texas Siftings.] If what we heard an Austin gentleman tell another be true, the oldest inhabitant must be very old, indeed.

'How's your father coming on?" "He is not getting about much." "What's the matter with him?" "Nothing in particular, except that he has been suffering from the effects of old age for

the last 40 or 50 years.

Dyspepsia Does not get well of itself: it requires careful.

persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous frritability and sleeplessness. If you are dis-couraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sar-saparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will care you.

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